The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

MY KITCHEN GIRL.

O, what a dear, cosy place it was! that little cottage just out of the great city, with its new, bright furniture and pleasant surroundings! My face beamed with happiness as I turned to thank my husband for his thoughtfulness and labor. We were just married, and, although rather ignorant of housekeeping, I insisted that we should not board, knowing how averse my husband was to such a life.

"And now," said Harry, with assumed gravity, "Mrs. Wilde, shall I conduct you to the realm of labor? You are going to have a great treasure there—no rough, raw Irish-girl to frighten you to death with her blarney, nor a black cook to order you off your own premises, but a nice little American girl who will be able to help you in everything, and at the same time be a companion for you while I am down town."

"O, how glad I am!" I exclaimed. "But where did you find her? Not in the Intelligence Office, surely?"

"O, no," sang Harry, whistling a well known air, "I was telling Uncle Ned, the other night, what I wanted, and he said he knew a person that would just suit me. It seems this girl came there, a few months ago, to engage in sewing, and has been there ever since as seamstress; but her health is giving away, and she thought if she could do the work of some small family, just out of the city, it would be better for her than sewing. I have hardly had a glimpse of her yet, but Auntie R. says she seems very sad, dresses in deep mourning, and appears like one who had just had some great sorrrow."

"Poor thing!" I exclaimed, my sympathies immediately aroused. "But, Harry, will she know anything about cooking?"

"O, yes," said he, "for she has always lived in the country, and one day she told auntie that she had been through all kinds of housework; but her hands are very small and delicate."

"Why, I am getting quite anxious to see her; when will she be here, Harry?"

"O, next week," he replied, very indifferently, I thought, with some surprise, which increased as he said:

"And now my little wife let us have tea, I want to see you officiate in your own home.

We descended to the dining room, I inwardly trembling, for I had never made a biscuit in my life, and didn't know whether to put a spoonful of tea in the tea pot, or a cupful; but, oh, what a surprise! There stood a nice, oval table, daintily set for two, elegant with its white damask, clear china service, and glittering silver. A bright fire burned in the grate—everything looked so cheerful and home-like!

Just entering from the kitchen I beheld a graceful form, clad in deep mourning; her face was pale but strikingly beautiful, and as the gaslight flickered down upon her golden hair it gleamed like a crown of glory. She greeted us with a ladylike simplicity, saying, "I hope you have found everything in readiness; will you take tea now? You must be faint after your long ride."

I sat down in bewildered silence, and after placing a call-bell by my plate she withdrew.

"Why, Harry Wilde, you have made me *wild* in more than one sense! Am I dreaming? Is she to be my kitchen girl? Why, I cannot treat her as such!"

To tell the truth, Harry looked a little bewildered, too.

"I declare," he said, "they told me she was refined, but this is a little more than I expected."

"But what a nice supper she has prepared, and how thoughtful of you to have her to receive us."

"Why, did you think I would bring you to a desolate, uninhabited place? Would I let you soil your pretty hands at the outset? O, no" (another whistle). "I did think of having a little party here to receive you, but concluded that I wanted you myself the first evening."

Harry has a way of talking nonsense, sometimes, that might sound silly to a third person, so I won't tell you any more of our conversation.

How bright the future looked to me! True, my husband was not wealthy, but I prefer an empty pocket to an empty head, and after all, we had enough for a commencement, and I know there never was a happier bride in the wide world than I.

But this story isn't to be about myself, hower, but our kitchen girl. I was almost afraid of her at first, she seemed so far above me, although always quiet and polite. But finally my diffidence wore off, and one morning, donning a huge gingham apron, I went into the kitchen determined to take my first lessons in cooking. As I opened the door, a low sob greeted my ear, and advancing I beheld the poor girl bowed in an agony of grief, great sobs choking her whole frame.

"What is it, Mary?" I said, coming towards her, and speaking as gently as possible; "what is it that troubles you? It grieves me to see you sad, for I am very happy, and I cannot bear to see any one suffer."

She reached out her white hand to me, and as I clasped it in mine I drew down the wealth of golden hair upon my shoulder and kissed the pale brow, passing my hand lightly over the temples, where the veins were swollen fearfully.

"Let me be your friend, Mary; we are nearly of an age; you must not weep so. There, now we shall be companions for each other, and you must tell me all that troubles you—will you not? You came here as a servant, but I cannot treat you as such, for you are my equal in every sense of the word. I am very much drawn towards you, and I long to win your trust and love."

"O, you are too kind," she sobbed. "It is long since I have felt a caressing touch upon my brow, and your words of sympathy are very sweet. I do not want to cloud your sunny heart with my sorrows, and will try to be more cheerful."

"Now, now," said I, playfully, "that will never do—" as a fresh burst of tears followed—"I've come down here to get you to give me some lessons in cooking, for I am a dreadful ignoramus; so we won't talk about it now, but sometime I am going to win the whole story from you. And now, most august preceptress, what shall be my first lesson? Look at this mammoth bib. I made it on purpose for this momentous occasion."

She laughed, half sadly, but it was a laugh, musical and rippling, and I hailed it as the omen of brighter hours. If I could cheer her poor heart I determined to do it.

Every morning after this I went down to the kitchen for my instructions, and would soon, so Mary said, "surpass my teacher." I discovered that the piano was no stranger to her and that she had a voice of rare quality, and after the work was done she would play and sing for me, or talk to me, with that magic power she always wielded in conversation. I succeeded in obtaining a few scholars for her, and her face gradually lost its care-worn look, although there was a shade of sadness that never entirely disappeared, and sometimes she would start nervously at any unexpected sound or voice. It was the old, sad story, of a happy home broken up by death and misfortune, and a penniless girl thurst out into the world. But there is One who notes even the sparrow's fall!

"But why did you go out alone, Mary, to battle with the world? I said. "Was there no one to help you?"

"Perhaps I did wrong," she said, "but oh, I was driven nearly wild by my sorrows, and I could not remain there, amid those suggestive scenes—and so I came away, without a word; and, after all, there is no one that I care for."

Mary had been with us about a year, when, one evening Harry brought home an old college friend, who had become a surgeon of considerable skill. And now, just returned from abroad, he was very entertaining. I was charmed with the grace and manner of his conversation, and so absorbed did I become in the interesting accounts of his travels, that our tea hour passed by without my observing it. Finally, I was reminded of the fact by my husband, who said, "Is Mary away?"

"O, yes," I replied, "she went out to see one of her scholars this afternoon. I cannot think what detains her."

Thanks to Mary's instructions, I could prepare a meal equal to hers now, and we were soon gathered around our pleasant table. Suddenly there was a confused sound of heavy feet, and Mary was brought in by a stalwart Irishman, who said she had "slipped upon a bit of ice and broken her arm." Woman like, I began to cry; but Harry gathered her up in his great, strong arms, and carried her up to my room, where we all followed.

"Here, Charlie, I give this case up to you," said he, as he deposited his burden upon the bed, and his friend approached saying, "She has fainted."

Suddenly he bowed his head upon his hands, but only for a moment; then he proceeded to set the broken limb as tenderly as a woman would touch a frail baby's. Once she spoke, incoherently, and her eyes opened in a stupid stare. I caught a word that sounded like "Charlie"—then the truth dawned upon me!

After he had done all that he could, Charlie turned to us, saying:—"My friends, you have restored a great blessing to me! You may have noticed my emotion when I first saw her face; it is one that has been constantly before me for the last three years. I thought I had lost it, and have searched everywhere. Three years ago I met and loved this young lady; but just as I was about to declare my affection for her there came a summons urging my immediate presence abroad. I left a note for her, which I have since discovered she never received, nor any letter that I have since written. During my travels I could not forget her, and immediately on my return I sought her home, but it was in the possession of strangers, and no one could tell me her whereabouts. My search has been in vain until to-night; and now the shock is so great I can hardly master myself."

He was deathly pale, and I began to fear we would have two patients instead of one, but he soon rallied, and obtained his self-control. Wasn't I happy? "I knew there was a man in the case, somewhere!" I cried, wiping my red eyes, "and it always puzzled me to know what there could be interesting in that little Charlie living down in the corner house, and why Mary took such a fancy to him—but, oh, to be sure, why it's because his name is Charlie." Then I had to jump up and congratulate him again, until Harry said, turning to his friend, "She is always telling me that it is I who made her wild, (Wilde), but I think you are the one now."

How our Mary gathered strength each day, and how carefully the doctor attended to her wants, I shall not give you an account—nor how beautiful she looked in her white bridal robe, as she was led to the altar—nor one of the pleasant receptions she gave us in her elegant home. It was all like a fairy tale—and now it is over, and I am all alone in my little, pleasant home, looking, but without success, for another "Kitchen Girl."

The pardon of Amos Owen, from the Albany Penitentiary, releases the last of the North Carolina prisoners charged with Klu-Kluxism.

"That seat is engaged," said a pretty young maid as I entered a car one day. "To whom?" "A young gentleman," she poutingly said. "Then where is his baggage, I pray?" Her rosy lips opened like rosebuds in spring; her face in deep blushes was dyed; as, muttering crossly—"You hateful old thing! Why, I am his baggage!" she cried.

An hour of triumph comes at last to those who watch and wait.

Mrs. Lee's Last Visit to Arlington.

The New York *World* well says there are few modern incidents more full of simple pathos than the quiet visit which Mrs. Mary Custis Lee paid to her old homestead of Arlington, about three weeks before her death. Mrs. Lee did not put in words her heart's longing for the place endeared to her by so many upright association. During the General's lifetime she had said not a word about her confiscated estate, and after his death she did no more than consent that a modest petition should be sent up to Congress asking that the judgment that deprived her of her ancient home for no fault of her own should at any rate be examined into, even if it could not be revised. It was thought that she took his step for the good of her children, and not because she had any personal feeling in the matter. But when she felt the hand of death begin to tighten upon her, she painfully left the seclusion to which ten years of rheumatic fever had confined her, slowly and with sad interest revisited the old homestead and the scenes of her youth and womanhood, gazed upon that which she had loved so well and longed for in silence and resignation, and then went quietly back to Lexington to die. It will add a pang to the sense of loss which her friends have for this gracious lady, of such nobility of character and patience in affliction, to feel that to her other griefs was joined this unavailing yearning for the old home she could not come back to—a yearning not put in words nor suspected until expressed by that most pathetic leave-taking on the eve of death.

Why the South is Poor.

The Columbus *Enquirer* says the South is Poor, not because we have loss thrift or intelligence than other sections, but because we do not wisely use our gifts. The profits of our labor go to enrich Europe and the North and West. Though our cotton money amounts annually to hundreds of millions, it must go abroad to pay for almost everything we eat and wear. Perhaps a hundred millions go to Europe, France and Germany for extravagant dressing and fancy goods, twice as much more to the West to pay for provision, furniture, etc. Our agricultural implements are nearly all made abroad. How much goes to Cincinati for whiskey? How much to Tennessee and other States for guano, hay, dressed poultry, pork and Bologna sausage? Why cannot our farmers raise poultry, and why not our butchers make as good sausage as Tennessee or any other State? Thus in thousands of ways our profits are borne away, and we are left without money, completely at the mercy of those upon whom we are dependent. It is time our people were reflecting seriously upon their vassalage and turning their attention to ways and means to prevent the outflow of money from our midst. Let us encourage home production in every possible way, for only by so doing can we hope to regain our former position of wealth and independence.

The Spanish Navy

The Washington *Evening Star* thus advises us of what we have to contend against in the event of war, so far as the Spanish navy is involved:

"As there has been a good deal of talk indulged in just now about a probable war with Spain, and as such a contest would be waged almost entirely on water, it would be well enough to remember that she is the second marine power in the world. Her navy is surpassed by that of England only, and is regarded as far superior to ours, both in quality and number of vessels. This fact probably will not, and certainly should not, make any difference as to the duty of the Government in the premises, but at the same time it had better be kept in view. Furthermore, as Spain is not a party to the treaty of Paris, there is nothing to prevent her sending out privateers under letters of marque."

But since the days of Blake and Drake what navy has been worth anything that was not manned by Saxon sailors? It is not the ships, but the men, that constitute a powerful navy, and English and American Tars are the true decendants of the Northern Sea Kings. Inheriting all their invincible traits, they cannot be conquered either on sea or land save by one another. —*Richmond Enquirer.*

Frauds in Guano.

We published some months ago, the report made by the chemist employed by the N. Y. State Agricultural Society to analyze samples of Peruvian guano, obtained from the principal dealers in that article in New York; from which it appeared that out of about half a dozen different samples obtained from as many dealers, but one was found to approach the general standard of the article as sold by the Peruvian government agents of that city. The publication of these facts not having stopped the sale of the adulterations, the Agents have commenced suit against five firms in New York, who are among the largest dealers. The complaint sets forth that the empty bags which originally contained the genuine article, and having the trade mark of the Peruvian government upon them, are bought from farmers for a few cents each, and refilled with a spurious article, or in some cases, with a portion of the genuine article, and sold as Peruvian guano. The dealers deny having sold it as genuine, after mixing it with Peruvian guano, but that it has been adulterated and sold as such to gardeners who prefer the mixed at a greatly reduced price this of course will be easily tested on the trial. It is to be hoped that the utmost penalties of the law will be inflicted upon those found guilty of such often repeated deception upon the ignorant and unwary.

If you desire to know whether a woman is constant, persevering, and capable of pursuing an object to the end, look into her workbasket. If you find there two, or three, or more unfinished pieces of work, each one of which has become soiled from lying around, you may safely conclude that she is fickle.

If you would know the value of a dollar try to borrow one.

The Lapland Fisheries.

A curious story is told of the fishermen in a Lapland lake. They have a set of little fellow-workers who do them very great service. With the first beams of morning light the sea swallows come flocking around the fisher's huts, and by their shrill cries wake them up.

"It is time to begin business," the birds say in language which the men well understand. So they make haste and bestir themselves, fetching out their nets and launching their little boats on the lake. And now they look upward for a sign which way to row. The keen-eyed birds, as soon as they see them set off, hover over the waters, hither and thither, until they espy a spot where the fish are abundant. As soon as they see a school they wheel about in circles and cry at the top of their voices to call the boatmen to the spot. Then the men pull away with a will. They know that their guide never deceives them. They cast in the nets and soon haul in enough to feed the hungry nestlings they have left in the little huts on shore. And now it is the bird's turn. It would surely be most ungrateful if they refused to share their supplies with so useful a servant. More than this, the servant would soon refuse to help such a short sighted master. The poorer fish are tossed up in the air, and are caught in a twinkling by the birds. It would be a rare thing indeed for one to fall in the water. The birds hover near the boats till they come to shore, and sometimes help themselves from the nets. As soon as the fishermen go home, their boats are quickly cleared of every thing remaining in them by these greedy little scavengers.

How the Emperor of Russia has to Work for a Living.

When the yellow flag with the double-headed eagle of Russia in the centre flies from the flag-staff of the Kremlin palace it announces to Moscow that Alexander, the emancipator, is in the ancient capital of his vast dominions. Constitutional sovereigns lie on a bed of roses compared to the autocrat of Russia. From him everything hinges in the country that contains 8,000,000 of square miles; with him moves the machinery of the state, and always on a move. His Majesty is obliged to be. Trained in the severe school of the Emperor Nicholas, Alexander the II never allowed himself a moment's relaxation. It is known what a passionate soldier the Emperor of Germany is, how he will even attend the drills of a single company. The Emperor of Russia, though, goes from review to review, from field-days of 5,000 men to field-days of special arms, from the target practice of a few non-commissioned officers to a manœuvre of the fleet. Now in in Poland, now in Tsarskoo Selo, now at Constradt, now in the Caucasus, and all at once in the Crimea. Always soldiers, soldiers, soldiers! He himself is never out of uniform, and none of the ministers ever discard their epaulets. The Imperial suite is, of course, enormous. But to-day his majesty is at Moscow; to-night he proceeds to the Crimea. In the train the Minister of the Interior will probably see him, with innumerable papers for signature; The Minister of Finance, of Justice; or of Foreign Affairs, will disturb the Imperial rest. Such is it to be an Emperor; and how many there are who would give a whole lifetime for five minutes in such a position! For five minutes it may be pleasant, but it is questionable whether a longer experience would not bring about a chang of feeling.—*Army Gazette.*

A British Captain Saves the Lives of Fifty Americans.

[Correspondence of the New York Times, Administration Organ.]

On the 17th of November the remainder of the passengers were to be executed—fifty in all; but on the morning of that day an English man-of-war, the Niobe, arrived in port. The Captain, on coming into the harbor, did not salute the Spanish forts. He was in his boat before his anchor had touched the bottom, and on landing proceeded straight to the Governor's house and peremptorily demanded that the executions should cease. The Governor at first declared that he had no right to interfere, but the Captain said that in the absence of an American man-of-war he would take the responsibility of protecting American citizens, and guarding the honor of the American flag. It is said he gave the Governor General his choice between yielding to his demands or having the city bombarded, and the Governor accordingly gave way. Only for the arrival of the Niobe there can be no doubt but that the fifty would have been shot that afternoon. All the Americans in port were loud in praise of the manner in which the Captain of the Niobe acted. I ascertained a few days after his arrival that he came in answer to a telegraphic message from the American Consul, sent after the massacre of Captain Fry and the crew, asking to have an American man-of-war dispatched to Santiago de Cuba. There happened to be no American man-of-war in Kingston at the time, but the commander of the Niobe immediately got up steam, and, even though he had not his full complement of men—many of them being on shore—without delay started for Santiago de Cuba. One of his first acts was to compel the Spaniards to remove the American flag from the place on the deck of the Tornado where it had been thrown about, and trampled upon for days, more like a rag than a flag. He also compelled the Governor of Santiago to furnish him with five copies of the official proceedings in regard to the trials—one for himself, one for his Commodore, one for the American government, one for the British, and the remaining one for the American Commodore." When concluding his story Mr. Coffin assured the reporter that the Spanish authorities somehow seem to have no respect for the American Government, and do not hesitate on the slightest pretext to insult the American flag.

Mr. Wm. S. Bynum, son of Judge Bynum, has abandoned the profession of law of which he was a bright ornament, and is preparing for the Episcopal ministry.

Never take back a discharged servant.

The original Limits of North Carolina.

When, in November, 1789, North Carolina acceded to the Union, it was composed of States, with a single exception, lying on the Atlantic. After a lapse of sixty years, her senators and representatives were discussing the admission of a young and wealthy territory lying on the Pacific and fronting the ancient empire of China. I presume that it is not generally recollected that this territory, some three thousand miles to our west, was originally a part of North Carolina. In the charter given by Charles II of England, to certain of his courtiers, Carolina contained all the lands lying between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans within the parrellels of 29 deg. and 36½ deg. north latitude. It's northern limits entered the Pacific at the Bay of Mounterey, only a few miles south of that of San Francisco, and is famous as the line of the Missouri Compromise. Its boundries contained the present States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi Louisiana, Arkansas, almost all of Texas, a large part of Florida, a large part of the territories of Old and New California, and New Mexico; and portions of the Mexican provinces of Sonora, Chihuahua, and Coahuila. This magnificent grant, feeding at present five million inhabitants, was made in consideration of a yearly rent of sixty-four dollars and thirty-seven cents, together with one-fourth of all the silver and gold that might be found in it. Although this might during late years have been a respectable income, yet it is well known that the royal donor never realized anything from his stipulated return, no gold or silver having been discovered within these bounds—at least to any considerable amount—until after the Revolution. Such continued to be the limits of North Carolina until the peace of 1783, when the land lying west of the Mississippi was ceded by Great Britain to France. Having subsequently become the property of Spain, it participated in the revolt which some thirty years ago resulted in the erection of the republic of Mexico; our own eyes have seen a large part of it reannexed to the destinies of its parent State.—*S. F. Phillips.*

The Feet.

Of all parts of the body there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet. Every person is aware from experience that colds and other diseases which proceed from the same are attributable to cold feet. The feet are at such a distance from the "wheel at the cistern" of the system, that the circulation of the blood may be easily checked in them. You see all this, and although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the body so much trifled with as the feet. The young and would be genteel footed cramp their feet into thin-soled, bone-pinching boots in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term. Now this is very wrong. In cold weather, boots of good, thick leather, both in soles and upper, and large enough to give free circulation to the blood in the feet, should be worn by all. They should be water-tight and warm, but not air tight. It injures the feet to wear an air tight covering over them. India rubber shoes or boots should not be worn except in wet and slushy weather, and then be taken off as soon as the exposure to it is over. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering which entirely obstructs the passage of the carbonic acid gas from the pores of the skin. There is one great evil against which every person should be on his guard, we mean the changing of warm for cold boots or shoes. It is a dangerous practice.

"If You Love me, Lean Hard."

The Boston *Recorder* relates the following: "Miss Fiske, while in the Nestorian Mission, was at one time in feeble health, and much depressed in spirits. One hot Sabbath afternoon she sat on her mat on the chapel floor, longing for support and rest, feeling unable to maintain her trying position until the close of the worship. Presently she felt a woman's form seated at her back, and heard the whispering, 'lean on me.' Scarcely yielding to the request, she heard it repeated, 'Lean on me.' Then she divided her weight with the gentler pleader, but that did not suffice. In earnest, almost reproachful tones, the voice again urged, 'If you love me, lean hard.' This incident is worth a whole volume of commentary on the nature of true love, which is happiest when it can do most for the loved one."

Grease Your Nails.

One of the technical journals says:—'Every farmer who has had occasion to drive a nail into seasoned oak posts knows its liability to bend and break. If the point be moistened in the mouth it will usually drive more kindly. Oil is still better, but then it is inconvenient to dip each nail separately into it. Another point observed is that boards lose eventually from the rusting of the nails, which, communicating to the wood, causes not only an enlargement of the nail hole, but the wearing of the nail of itself, rendering the fence or the building shaky and insecure. This may be prevented by heating any rough grease until it smokes, and then pouring it over the nails to be used. The grease will penetrate the pores of the iron, and cause the nails to last, without rusting, an indefinite period. Besides this, no trouble will then be experienced in driving them into the hardest wood. The reason is that the coating of grease prevents contact by air, and consequently oxidation. Oxygen is the great destroyer of iron, and moisture is the inducing cause."

A sentry at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwick, England, has afforded a remarkable instance of somnambulism by marching four miles in his sleep, carrying his knapsack and rifle and six rounds of ammunition. Fortunately he was met by a policeman and awakened to a sense of duty before he had injured himself or any one else during his slumbers.

An Iowa wife eloped with a young fellow recently, and as soon as she got intimate enough with him to have free access to his pockets stole $700 therefrom and traveled triumphantly back to her husband.

Boy Training.

Why should we teach our boy that he is to be a mere whistling, romping, tearing and wearing member of the household, while his own sisters or woman servants work around him from weary chime to chime? It is not necessary to define the limits, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther." Every thoughtful mother can adapt her instructions to the need, or the strength and deftness of her boy. Why should he not make his own bed at times? Harry, Miss Edgeworth's Harry, in "Harry and Lucy," used to do it, and what was more, to the best of my recollection, his father showed him how! A very picture of a manly boy he was, growing up evidently to be a Guy Lussac or a Prince Rupert of our day. Why should the boy leave his room a howling wilderness of boots and hats and inky pocket handkerchiefs? If he be made occasionally to set it to rights himself, to get a dust pan and sweep up the sticks and stuff, he will at least have an intelligent comprehension, another time, of the cost of the confusion. Teach him all the little conveniences, how to deport himself before his elders, and the courtesy he owes to ladies, old and young; but teach him also, why he is better fitted to carry home the heavy basket than Sophy, the servant maid, and when he should lend a helping hand to women, young or old. We hear a great deal of imperfect sympathies, nowadays, as a sort of bitter drop in the cup of wedded life. These imperfect sympathies, are charged generally, we believe, to the account of the masculine race. Tomes of poetry and hecatombs of bleeding hearts are laid to the charge of this new disorder. The disillusions of married life! Shall we lay all the blame on our grown up boys? When the *cara posa* discovers that the cakes and caramels of courtship are succeeded by tough butchers' bills and sloppy servant maids; when after the day's fret and worry is over, her dear Charles lends her but an indifferent ear, and is surprised that she is so very used-up and complaining, we must go back, not only to Clothilde's childhood, but to that of Charles, as well. She may, or may not, have the cookbook by heart; but very sure is ignorant as a wild Indian of the cost of the home. He may foot it up, in dollars and cents, it is true; but of the forces, the physical labor, the executive energy; the moral balance required to keep all things even, he has not the remotest idea. Teach him then, O mother of romping Charlie, before that possible daughter-in-law comes upon the scene, that fine sense of fitness and order, that intelligent observance of the household machinery, that will make him charitable and helpful in season, and sympathetic always.—*Christian Union.*

Sheep Dogs.

A traveller in South America gives the following account of the famous sheep dogs used there, and of the manner in which they are trained. He writes:—"You may go over the plains and hills there for miles and see thousands of sheep, but not a man to watch them. Around each flock or band of say a thousand sheep are half a dozen dogs of peculiar breed—dogs whose progenitors were imported from the sheep pastures of the old world. These dogs take the entire care of the sheep, drive them out to pasture in the morning, keep them from straying during the day, and bring them home at night.—These dogs have inherited a talent for keeping sheep, but the shepherds do not depend wholly on that. They cultivate it in this way—so at least the old shepherd says. When a lamb is born is is taken away from the mother sheep before she has seen it, and a puppy put in its place.—The sheep suckles the puppy and learns to love it. When the puppy grows old enough to eat meat it is fed in the morning and sent out with the sheep. It stays with them because it is accustomed to be with its mother, but it cannot feed with them. As they get full the dog gets hungry.—At length, impatient to return where it hopes to get another piece of meat, it begins to tease and worry its mother, and finally starts her toward home, the other sheep follow, and thus the whole flock is brought in. If the dog brings the sheep home too soon, or comes home without them, he gets no supper or is punished in some way. Hence he soon learns when to come, and to see that none of his charge are left behind.

The Real Cause of our Poverty.

What is the cause of our poverty? This question is often asked, and seldom answered.

The State of North Carolina pays as much per annum for the support of her dogs as she does for newspapers, or agricultural implements, or machinery or books or churches.

She pays as much for snuff and tobacco, as she does for all the above combined.—She pays as much for whisky, as for all the above combined, and for her schools added. We also import large quantities of pork, hay, flour, lard, butter, &c., &c.

The value of one-half of our cotton crop is returned to us in six articles, viz: Whisky, tobacco, snuff, pork, flour and hay.

Our record is no worse than many other States, but we should mend our ways, and produce our own provisions of every kind, if we desire to become rich and independent.—[*Timely Topics.*

The author of the hymn, "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me," was an English Episcopal clergyman, named Toplady. The author of "Abide with Me," the well-known hymn-chant, was Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, of Devon; and the popular hymn, "Nearer, my God to Thee," was the production of a Unitarian lady, Mrs. Sarah Flower Adams, wife of an English engineer.

The population of the globe is usually estimated at one thousand millions. A new and careful estimate, based on the very latest returns, has just been published at Gotha by two competent German statisticians, who calculate the present number of the earth's inhabitant's at thirteen hundred and seventy-seven millions of souls, which is probably the nearest attainable approximation to the truth.

Speak well of your friends—of your enemies say nothing.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1873.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c

Increase of National Taxes.

The National debt is said to be increasing, through the decreased revenues arising from internal products. Previous to the war, we, as a people, supported the government indirectly by paying duties on the imported goods we used. No direct taxation was thought of until during and since the war. In time of peace, the government was carried on without any trouble financially, and even the Mexican war did not necessitate a change of policy. But now with our heavy national debt, we might have expected to bear a considerable burden of taxation; but at this late day, to increase the amount of taxation when *the salaries of all the officers have been increased*, yea, *doubled* in the Executive department, would be outrageous and ought not to be entertained at all. If there is a deficiency in money in the treasury to run the government, let Congress decrease the salaries of the officials to the old standard, before they heed the recommendations of pampered office-holders. The *N. Y. Herald* very properly says:

"The contraction constantly going on in the Treasury Department prior to the last election, for the purpose of making a good financial exhibit on paper, did much to bring about recent commercial embarrassment, and we now see the error of the administration policy in a backward movement in our balances. Still the people are by no means alarmed, however the Secretary of the Treasury may tremble, at a small increase of our debt at a time when business has received a temporary check, especially as the falling off of our customs receipts at least affords a gratifying evidence that we are incurring less foreign indebtedness and turning the balance of trade in our favor.

"What the country will object to is the rushing back in hot haste to taxation to meet the momentary deficiency of the revenues. Mr. Richardson proposes to restore the duty on tea and coffee; to raise the tax on distilled spirits and tobacco; to tax illuminating gas, and commerce generally through railroads, steamboats, telegraph and insurance companies, the main hardship of which would be felt by the poorer classes. There is no necessity for any such exactions, and Congress will find it by no means a thankful task to pile these new burdens unnecessarily on the backs of its constituencies. The country is to-day richer and more prosperous than ever before, but the people need encouragement and aid, now that they are getting on their feet again after a commercial crisis. As money becomes easier and as values recover from their unnatural depression, the revenues of the government will increase. Meanwhile, until the return tide of an active commerce, which has already begun to flow, has acquired its full force, it is better that a small addition should be made to our debt than that the people should be subjected to annoying and burdensome taxation."

The following extract from the Secretary of the Treasury's report speaks for itself:

"Should there not be a revival of business at an early day, and an increase in the receipts over those of the past two and a half months, additional means would be required to meet expenses. Should such be the case he would recommend additional taxation, judiciously laid, so as to be the least burdensome upon the people and the business of the country, rather than a resort to borrowing money and increasing the public debt,

"The Secretary said the public debt this month would be largely increased, although it was now too early to approximate the amount. He has written a letter to the chairman of the ways and means committee recommending and enclosing a bill for that purpose, the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, which will yield about $20,000,000 per annum.

"He also enclosed a letter from Commissioner Douglass, making the following recommendations: An increase tax of ten cents per gallon on distilled spirits, which would yield $7,000,000 annually; four cents additional per pound on tobacco, which would yield $4,000,000; additional tax on illuminating gas, $2,500,000; on gross receipts of railroads from passengers and freight, 6,000,000; on steamboat gross receipts, passengers and freight, $600,000; on express companies, $500,000; on insurance companies, $1,300,000; telegraph receipts, $250,000; making in the aggregate $22,150,000. This amount with the tax on tea and coffee would make over $42,000,000.

The commissioner says if more revenue is wanted it could be obtained to the extent of $10,000,000 by restoring the taxes as formerly in 'schedule "B," which includes stamps on all legal instruments, deeds, mortgages, etc., thus making additional receipts of over $20,000,000 from internal revenue sources.

☞ The repeal of the salary bill has been much discussed in Congress last week. It is not probable that the bill will be repealed. Alex. H. Stephens made a speech in the House on Thursday last against the repeal. He is said to have been listened to with the closest attention. Stephens said the salary of M. C's ought to be 10,000 a year, in order to induce our ablest statesmen to consent to be members of Congress.

Commodore Wm. Reynolds will succeed Rear Admiral Jenkins, resigned.

☞ Judge Nelson is dead.

The Civil Rights Convention.

At the National Civil Rights Convention which met in Washington last week, therewere 200 delegates present. As a number of our readers rely upon the *Press* for the news, we will give the substance of the address adopted by the Convention: They say the grievances of the colored people are many. They take it for granted that action will be had by Congress protecting them from invidious distinctions in the enjoyment of common carriers, hotels, and other public places of convenience and refreshment, in public places of amusement, and in enjoying other civil rights, including public schools, without regard to race. They want the denial of these rights punished with penalties.

The Oldest and the Best.

These are bold claims which the publishers of the NEW YORK OBSERVER make for their paper. And yet the facts of history bear them out in their first, while an undeviating course in sending out a large, full, fresh, readable family newspaper, gives them at least a right to lay claim to the second. In the great multitude of papers that are published, the *Observer* holds its own position, and an enviable position it is. No paper reaches us that we can recommend more heartily. It is published at $3 a year, and the premium picture and chromo humbugs are left for those who have nothing better to offer. S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

J. C. Underwood, Judge of the Federa District Court of Virginia, died suddenly of appoplexy, at Washington, D. C.

Col. Hughes is Underwood's successor as District Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia.

Godey's Lady's Book for January, 1874, is one of the most attractive numbers ever issued by the enterprising publisher. All the departments are meritorious, and the ladies are delighted with the beautiful engravings and chromos. Godey is always up and often in advance of his promises.

The December Number of Scribner has an able Article on The Resumption of Specie Payment, by Dr. Atwater, Poems by Bret. Harte, MacDonald and others; The continuation of the two serial Stories, Shorter Stories, Splendid Illustrations of New Orleans, the Paris of America; etc.

Editorials by a large and able corps of writers. Topic of the Time by Dr. Holland, in which he replies to "Some Religious Newspapers;" a laughable Etching, &c., &c. An entertaining number.

THE HOLIDAY NO. OF ST. NICHOLAS, our Splendid New illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, the finest ever issued, will be sent to all the Subscribers of Scribner's of Monthly for 1874. Also the November and December numbers of ST. NICHOLAS sent free to those who subscribe for both Magazines. The July number of Scribner's Monthly containing the Introductory Article of the GREAT SOUTH Series, sent to subscribers to Scribner who request it when making their subscriptions.

Scribner's Monthly $4 00, St. Nicholas $3 00 a year, or $7, 00 for both.

Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, N. Y.

Congressional.

It apporars from the report of the Southern Claims Commission, that the gross amount of claims filed is sixty million, and the aggregate amount passed on ten millions. There remaining seventeen thousand claims, amounting to fifty millions, to be adjudicated. The amount claimed in the whole number of cases now reported is $4,718,891, and the amount allowed in settlement of the 1863 approved claims is $644,365 an average allowance of $590 to each claiment.

The indications are that the House of Representatives will pass a bill fixing the salary of members of Congress at about six thousand dollars per year, with an allowance of actual traveling expenses.

The speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, charging Gen. O. O. Howard, of the late Freedmen's Bureau, with defalcations amounting to $278,575. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Gordon, of Ga., introduced a bill to repeal the section of the bill of March 3rd, 1873, forbidding the free transmission of periodicals, magazines and newspapers through the United States mails, and restoring that privilege. The bill was referred to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The Mobile *Register* learns that General Forrest has written to Gen. W. T. Sherman proffering his services, with an indefinite force, in case of a war with Spain.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

At Statesville last week a colored thief named John Austin, who had committed several felonies in that place, was shot and killed by another colored man, named Simon Bitting, while attempting his arrest. Bitting, it seems, went to a house at which he knew Austin then was, being empowered to make the arrest. Austin started to run, when Bitting fired at him twice, the second shot from his double-barrelled gun taking effect and causing almost instantaneous death. Bitting surrendered himself and was brought before Judge Mitchell, Court being then in session, convicted of manslaughter, was fined $20 and then released.—*Wm. Journal.*

Eight of the men convicted of counterfeiting, at the recent term of the Superior Court at Asheville, left Greensboro last Monday for the Albany, New York, Penitentiary.

Gen. Rufus Barringer has declined the Solicitorship of the 9th district, to which he was appointed last week by Gov. Caldwell, the office having become vacant by the accession of Col. Bynum to the Supreme Court Bench.

Young Tom Evans, of Rutherford county, recently stabbed his brother John, formerly a member of the Legislature, and after being arrested and bailed, disappeared and has not since been heard from.

RESIGNED.—Col. Neill McKay has resigned the office of Solicitor for the 5th Judicial District, and the Governor has appointed A. N. McDonald, of Moore, in his place.

STATE LECISLATURE.

COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH PAPERS.

SENATE, Dec. 9.—The proceedings not of much general interest.

Mr. Todd, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably upon a number of bills of local importance, and as "impracticable," the bill proposing to amend the constitution so as to require a tax receipt to be exhibited by all voters.

Mr. Price from committee on Judiciary, reported favorably upon bill making it a misdemeanor to remove or sell property conveyed in chattle mortgage with intent to defraud the mortgage.

A bill authorizing the issue of bonds by commissioners to aid the Central Carolina Railway Company to build a connection between Hickory Station and Lincolnton passed its several readings.

The House was occupied principally with the consideration of the School bill, the further consideration of which was postponed till next day.

SENATE, Dec. 10.—Mr. Humphrey reported favorably upon the resolutions of request to our members in Congress upon banking and currency.

Mr. Todd, a bill to make seduction a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Dr. Worth, a bill to be entitled an act to adjust the public debt.

Col. Morehead, from committee to ask a written opinion of the Attorney General as to the effect the counting of the official vote upon the Copstitutional Amendments would have upon this session of the General Assembly, announced that the Attorney General fully concurred in the action and report of the committee on that subject.

A bill to be entitled an act for the completion of the Coal Field Railroad was under consideration.

The bill authorizing towns with more than two thousand inhabitants to levy a special school tax passed second reading.

A bill amending the election law, requiring a voter when challenged to prove by some freeholder or householder that he is entitled to vote, was, on motion of Mr. Troy, referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

A bill in relation to incorporated towns provides that if from any cause the incorporation should be forfeited on account of failing to hold election for municipal corporations on every 1st Monday in May, and the electors by advertisement may appoint any election at any other time—which in effect revives the incorporation.

With the exception of business of a local nature, the school law again occupied the attention of the House without conclusion.

SENATE, Dec. 11.—Mr. King offered a protest against the action of the Senate in the passage of the Congressional salary grab resolutions signed by himself and others. Objected to.

The condemnation of President Grant was contained in the resolutions.

Col. Humphrey, from committee on State debt, submitted a majority report in favor of the "Worth bill" and a majority report unfavorable to all other bills in relation to the public debt. Referred to the committee.

On motion Mr. Cowles ordered the bill to be printed and made special order for 12 1-2 to-morrow.

Mr. Davis, a bill to change the terms of Superior Court in 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 6th Judicial Circuits. He announced that he introduced the bill by request.

The bill to prohibit flogging in the Penitentiary and common jails was taken from the table and referred to the judiciary committee.

In the House, Mr. Mitchell introduced a petition to incorporate Germantown, in Stokes County.

Mr. Marler, bill to enable the surities on the several official bonds of Isaac Long, deceased, late Sheriff of Yadkin county to collect arrears of taxes.

The school bill was considered, and was amended, passed third reading. [Of course we will publish the bill as soon as we receive a copy.]

Bill to incorporate the town of Jonesville in Yadkin county, passed its several readings.

Bill to be entitled an [illegible] in relation to the sale of cottor, passed its several readings. This bill makes it unlawful for any person to buy or sell any cotton in the seed, or any unpacked lint cotton brought in a basket, hamper or sheet, or in any way where the quantity is less than is usually baled or is not baled, between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

SENATE, Dec. 12.—Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill prepared by the committee on banks and currency, to make uniform the legal rate of interest in North Carolina. It repeals the clause in the banks incorporated since the adoption of the constitution allowing such corporations to contract for a greater rate of interest than eight per cent; provides the penalties in the old usury law for violation of the act. Ordered to be printed and made special order for Wednesday at 12 m.

On motion of Mr. Norwood, the rules were suspended and the resolution appropriating twelve hundred dollars to reimburse certain liberal citizens who advanced money to defray expenses of Prof. Kerr at the Vienna Exposition was put upon its several readings.

Mr. Norwood moved to amend by striking out 12 hundred dollars and inserting $1,277. The actual amount of an itemized statement of the expenses filed by Prof. Kerr. Adopted.

SEPCIAL ORDER.

A bill to adjust the State debt by unanimous consent only, the substitute for all bills on the subject, was read and considered.

This bill fixes the value of the North Carolina Railroad bonds at fifty cents on the dollar—old ante-bellum bonds at thirty cents on dollar and bonds issued since the close of the war (other than special tax bonds) including funding bonds under acts 1866-'68, except forty-four thousand dollars for Penitentiary bonds, twenty cents on the dollar. It provides for the issue of six millions of coupon bonds to be dated 1st January 1874. Six per cent interest payable semi-annually in the city of New York, exempts bonds from taxation, makes the principal of five hundred thousand dollars due on 1st Jan. 1904, and a similar amount of principal due each succeeding July until paid. The bill levies tax of 25 cents on the hundred dollars worth of all real and personal property annually for the purpose of paying interest, and authorizes the Treasurer to fund the above prescribed bonds at the scale in new bonds.

Mr. Worth, the author of the bill, advocated at length the passage of the bill, and appealed to Senators white and black to a discharge of their duty, and by passing the bill rid the halls of legislation of this vexed question. Said its passage would remove the greatest obstacle to immigration into the State. He desired to see our waste places built up, and to see North Carolina a free and independent State again.

After some discussion, the whole subject was postponed and made the special order for Monday, at 12 o'clock.

A bill to incorporate the Wautauga New River and Yadkin River lumber and raft Company passed its several readings.

A bill amending the charter of the Fair of the Carolinas; authorizes the election of a Board of Directors and a President, and authorizes the issue of bonds to a sum not exceeding in amount twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Troy moved to strike out the clause which exempts the bonds proposed from State tax. Adopted.

Mr. Seymour moved to strike out the clause exempting the bonds from county and municipal tax. Adopted and bill passed third reading.

Unanimously agreed to adjourn *sine die*, on the 24th.

In the House there was really nothing of general interest.

Agreed to adjourn on the 24th.

SENATE, Dec. 13.—The special order, being an act to authorize public schools in cities of over two thousand inhabitants occupied the time of the Senate to-day. Passed second reading.

In the House a resolution was introduced to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independance, by holding an exhibition of arts, and of the products and manufactures of the city of Charlotte on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1875.

The bill to amend the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company and for other purposes, better known as the "consolidation bill" was amended and passed its second reading, and ordered to be printed and made special order for Monday at 12 m.

By general consent Mr. Johnston introduced and had referred to the committee on propositions and grievances two memorials from citizens of Buncombe and McDowell asking the extention of the charter of the Turnpike road from Old Fort to Flat Creek.

SENATE, Monday, Dec. 15.—Very little of importance to this section doing in the Legislature.

Mr. Price presented a petition from the citizens of Mocksville, in Davie county, asking the passage of an act allowing the people of said town to vote upon the question of the retailing of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Flemming, a resolution authorizing the Governor to withdraw the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Southern Security Company against Western N. C. Railroad, and for other purposes. Goes over one day under the rules.

Special order, a bill to be entitled an act to make uniform the rate of interest in North Carolina. Passed 2nd reading.

Mr. Price a bill to establish a public ferry accross the Yadkin river.

HOUSE.—Bill to amend the charter of the town of Winston, in the county of Forsyth, passed several readings.

Bill to enable the surities of the several official bonds of Isaac Long, (deceased) late sheriff of Yadkin county, to collect arrears of State and county taxes passed its several readings.

Look Out for Such Rascals.

The latter part of last April, Joseph G. Bennett, or a person sailing under that *alias*, appeared in the Cove Creek neighborhood, Watauga county, as a singing-teacher. Without any difficulty he made up two classes; one at Cove Creek, and one at Antioch (Baptist) Church. Locating at the Rev. Mr. Herman's he was at once received in the best families. His popular manners and christian deportment soon gained him many warm friends. While engaged in teaching he professed religion and joined the Baptist Church. He became deeply interested in the Sabbath school and was made Superintendent. He was to all appearance deeply pious, ever and constantly conversing on religious topics.

The 20th of August last, he was married to Miss Sarah Grider, whose parents live on the Watauga river and number among the most respectable people in the upper section of Watauga county. Soon after the marriage, news reached the neighborhood that "Bennet" had a wife living near Statesville, Iredell county.

Bennett feigned great indignation at the report, and promised the injured parties the most irrefragible proof of its diabolical falsity. He earnestly looked at it in the light of persecution, or as the temptation of the "Evil One." He proposed to visit Statesville and obtain from the Clerk of the Court the evidence of innocence, when he would return and inflict a highly merited chastisement upon the busy tongues of slander that had so foully beslimed his christian character. He left Watauga county on this mission, in September, and since that time has not been heard from.

A letter has been received in the neighborhood from the father-in-law of Bennett, stating that his lawful wife is still living. The letter from which we gather these particulars does not state the name of the father-in-law. Bennett's picture accompanies the letter, from which it appears he has but one arm, sandy-colored whiskers under chin, long, bony face, sunken cheeks, florid complexion, high forehead, light, sandy hair and almost bald.

His face shows him to be the hypocritical scoundrel he is, with brass and shrewdness enough to impose upon the most suspecting. We publish this at the request of the injured parties, hoping that in giving it publicity the villain may yet be overcome.—*Piedmont Press.*

Postponement.

FOURTH GIFT CONCERT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.—A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the management of the Gift Concert announce the postponement of the Fourth Gift Concert until Tuesday, the 31st of March next.

The public will readily understand the causes which have made this postponement necessary.

The financial panic, which has for the last two months paralyzed the business of every section of this country and Europe, has prevented thousands from investing in tickets. The epidemics pervading almost the entire South have cut off a large and available market. And, too, the public judging from the effect of these causes have expected a postponement and have declined to invest without a more positive assurance of the drawing taking place on a fixed day.

All interested desire a full drawing, but for the reasons just stated this could not be had on the 3rd of December, but the short postponement now announced will secure it.

The management have met with unprecedented success. The sales of tickets, the proceeds of which have been already received, amount to OVER A MILLION DOLLARS, with a number of agencies in this country yet to hear from, and all those in Europe.

Thus a drawing (scaling the gifts one-half) could be had now, but the management deem it best to have a postponement and a *full drawing.*

This postponement *assures the sale of all the tickets and* A FULL DRAWING. That this determination will meet with the approbation of nearly every one interested is made apparent by the very numerous letters received from every section of this country and the Canadas asking for a postponement.

This action of the management will work no detriment to any but will be for the good of all. By it the fortunate ticket-holders will receive their gifts in full, while it will not affect those who do not draw gifts.

In making this announcement the management *emphatically state that there shall be no further postponement* and to this end all agents will be imperatively required to close up and transmit their accounts to this office by the 21st of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky.

President Buford's Report.

At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, in in Richmond on Wednesday, President Buford submitted his report which we find reported in full in the Richmond *Dispatch* of Thursday. The President after referring to the fact that by recourse to the Courts in the form of injunctions, Railroad Companies had prevented a thorough connection of his road to the South. He says:

"It is not expected, however, that the interests and rights of the North Carolina Railroad Company, as connected with those of this company, can be long kept in subjection, either at the caprice of individual or the interests of rival corporations. The time and manner of solution, however, is not now apparent, or at least, need not be declared in advance. It is no longer a doubtful question with the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company that it is important, no less to their than to our own interests, that such relations should be continued between the two roads as will make them perpetually and in the highest degree co-operative and mutually supporting. Notwithstanding the obstructions that have been thus continued against both the interests and the contract rights of this company under the agreement of lease, an encouraging development of the business of both lines has been made with every reasonable assurance of its continuance and large increase."

GENERAL NEWS.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—We learn that Mr. Thos. McMillan, a citizen of Chesterfield county, living near the county line of Lancaster and Chesterfield, was murdered and robbed, one day last week, while on his way home from Cheraw. He had been to market and was returning with his wagon. The driver, a negro man, had left the camp in search of water, and when he returned found Mr. McMillian dead, shot through the breast and his person robbed.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—It is rumored that a gentleman was robbed a few miles above this place, on the Providence road, one night last week. It is stated that his horse was seized upon the road by a party of negroes and his money demanded, which he gave up, when he was permitted to pass on his way. Farmers going to market should arm themselves.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

Even in Massachusetts strongholds the tide is turning. Three of the principal cities in that State which have always been Republican, have just elected Democratic Mayors—Lawrence, Springfield and Fall River. The town of Gloucester, where Butler usually has great influence, has also given a Democratic majority.

Returns from all sections of the State indicate a Democratic majority in Texas larger than anticipated. The Galveston *News* claims 32,000 to 40,000 for Governor and State ticket.

An Yreka journal reports that the Modoc country in the vicinity of the Lava Beds is beginning to look prosperous, and that many settlers have taken up their quarters there since the war was concluded.

The University of Edinburgh, which was founded by James VI., has a library of over one hundred thousand volumes, and one of the finest museums of natural history in Scotland.

The Italian immigration movement in South Carolina gives promise of success. A colony is to be started at Spartanburg, and two more colonies are anticipated this season.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (new)	50	a 60	Salt	1 80	a 1 90
Corn, (old)	65	a 70	" American,	0 00	
Wheat,	1 55	a 1 65	Candles ads.	20	a 25
Flour,	3 80	a 4 25	Oils, Linseed,	0.00	a 1.25
Meal,	2	a 2	" Kerosene,	40	a 00
Chop,	1¾	a 2	Sheetings, Fries' B.	10	
Bacon,	12	a 15	" " A.	10¼	
Pork,	7 00	a 8.00	Yarn, Fries,	1 30	a 1 40
Lard,	11	a 12	Iron,	5½	a 6
Eggs,	18	a 20	Nails,	6½	a 7
Molasses,	28	a 40	Calf Skins, green,	20 cts.	
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Tallow,	10	a 12
" Mount.	15	a 00	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Butter,	25	a 00	Clover Seed,		
Peas,	65	a 70	Home grown;	0.00	a 0.00
Apples, green,	1.00	a 1.50	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50	
dried,	5	a 10	Brick,	6.00	a 10.00
Potatoes, sw.	50	a 00	Shingles,		
" irish,	50	a 00	Long leaf pine,	4.50	a 5.25
Coffee,	28	a 33½	Hay, per cwt.	40	a 50
Sugar,	8	a 15	Rags,	2½	a 3½
" crushed,	15	a 18	Butter Beans,	10	

Dried Peeled Peaches, 10 a 21.

New York, Dec. 16.—Cotton. 16½ a 16¾; Flour, $7 00 to $0 00; Corn, 69 a 00; Wheat, $1 58 a $1 75; Gold, $10¾ a $0 00.

Baltimore, Dec. 15.—Cotton 00 00; Flour $7 25 a $0 00; Wheat, $1 65 a $1 71; Corn white, 62 a 72, yellow 68 a 70; Oats, 49 a 50 Bacon, 8 a 8½; Whisky, $1 04 a $1 05; Lard, 8½ a 8¾.

Charlotte, Dec. 16.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour, $4 50 a $5 00; Corn, 70 a 75; Oats, 45 a 50; Wheat, $1 45 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00; Peas, 70 a 75; Lard, 11 a 12½.

Richmond, Dec. 16.—Wheat, $1 70 a $1 75; Corn 64 a 00; Oats 50 a 00; Flour, superfine $7 00 a $7 25.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15.—Bacon 14 a 15; Flour, $6 00 a $7 00; Corn 95 a $1 00; Oats, 65 a 75; Rye, $1 00; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, $2 00 a $3 00; Brandy, $2 50; Salt, $1 75 a $1 00.

FOREIGN NEWS.

England.

For three or four days last week, an unprecedented dense fog enveloped the city of London, causing business to be suspended amid general consternation. Thirteen persons have been found drowned in the docks since the fog. Many other fatal accidents have been reported. The London hospitals are filled with persons who were run over or otherwise injured. The darkness appeared to extend over to Birmingham, where a serious collision occurred between two railroad trains, by which thirty persons are reported killed. The fog covered an area of over 50 miles.

France.

CONVICTED.—Marshal Bazaine has been convicted of treason in surrendering his command of the French army, during the late war in that country. Although the evidence is said to have been somewhat conflicting, he was sentenced to death, which sentence was, however, commuted to twenty years' seclusion on the the Island of Sainte-Marguerite, off Cannes.

Spain.

Lopez Dominique has accepted the command of the government forces before Cartagena.

The Carlist junta of Bayonne claim to have received intelligence of another victory of their forces over the Spanish government troops.

One republican general is said to have been wounded and a number of officers killed, including several colonels.

Cuba.

The Virginius, on the 13 inst., was taken to Bahia Honda, sixty miles west of Havana where she will be delivered up to the United States.

First Nat. Bank of Salem, N. C.,

December 10th, 1873.

THE Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at their Banking house, in Salem, on Tuesday, the 13th of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

W. A. LEMLY,
Cashier.

51-tm.

THE BEST PAPER. TRY IT.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFC AMERICAN now in its 29th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 3, 1874.

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Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Branch Office, cor. F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

POSTPONEMENT!

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

OVER A MILLION IN BANK!

SUCCESS ASSURED.

A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN,

ON TUESDAY, 31st OF MARCH NEXT

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders for the full payment of the magnificent gifts announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

Tuesday, March 31st, 1874.

They have already realized

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS,

and have a great many agents yet to hear from.

No doubt is entertained of the sale of every ticket before the Drawing; but, whether all are sold or not, the Concert and Drawing will positively and equivocally take place on the day now fixed, and if any remain unsold they will be cancelled, and the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the unsold tickets.

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS,

$1,500,000.

These tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000 each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000 each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000 each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500 each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400 each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300 each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200 each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100 each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, amn'tn'g to		$1,500,000

The chances for a gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for 10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all respects like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and if is hoped they will be sent in promptly, that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorally required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to eight p. m. during the week.

Time of arrival and closing the mails. N. W. N. C. R. R. from Greensboro to Salem, due 6.30 p. m., closes at 9 p. m.

Mount Airy mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 12.30 p. m.

Madison mail due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 p. m.; closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail closes every Saturday at 7 a. m.; due every Friday by 7 p. m.

Jonesville Mail due every Friday by 7 p. m.; closes at 9 p. m.

Walkertown mail closes every Friday at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Panther Creek mail closes every Saturday at 7 a m.; due by 8 p. m.

As no mails are received or sent on Sunday the Office will not be open on that day.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

THE BERGER BELL RINGERS.—Years ago, long, long years ago, happening to be in Europe, we heard a band of bell-ringers, known as the "Lancashire." Their music was sweet and heart-touching, and made every fibre of our frame tingle. Last night every emotion we felt then, was more than renewed. Never did we hear more delicious intonations, more pure, clear and thrilling sounds. There was something in them almost more than earthly—something which reminded us of all that we ever heard of "the Swedish evening chimes" and of "Convent bells." There was something so exquisitely thrilling in the notes that we felt as if listening to the music of another world. Truly these bell-ringers are wonderful performers; most harmonious, soundiug in most perfect symphony, and of which we could never tire. We forbear to individualize the performers, the execution of all was so perfect. And this, we are confident, is the universal opinion of the brilliant and crowded audience—the largest of the season—with which the theatre was filled on this occasion.—*Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.*

These Bell Ringers have visited the principal towns of this State and the press speaks very highly of their performance.

☞ They appear in the Hall of the Salem Hotel this evening, (Thursday) for one night only.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—Members of New Friendship Baptist Church, of which Elder Wm. Turner is Pastor, will place a Christmas tree in his office adjoining his residence in Salem, for his benefit. And we cordially invite all members of his other churches and friends, to help us. The tree will be large and strong, and the office is also large and roomy. Any gifts we choose to give or send no doubt will be gratefully received by the Pastor.

The office will be open from Christmas until New Year.

DEATH.—Miss ——— Williams, youngest daughter of Joseph Williams, Esq., of Jonesboro, Tenn., (formerly of Yadkin County, N. C.,) departed this life recently. The numerous friends of the family of the deceased, sympathize with them in their bereavement.

THE WEATHER.—We would state that the weather has been delightful for weeks, but at this season of the year it is so fickle, there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

CHRISTMAS TURKEYS are not as plentiful as they might be, at from 75 cents to $1 a piece. The *Pressmen* despair of the desirable present of a large, fat gobbler, these dull times, as a change from hog and hominy, for variety's sake.

STEAM SAW MILL.—We learn that Robert Gray, Esq., is putting up a Steam Saw Mill on the site of the old paper mill.—Success to the enterprise.

We are pleased to state that Prof. J. R. Blake, of Davidson College, will deliver a lecture in this place, for the benefit of the Salem Literary Society, on the evening of Friday, Dec. 26th.

Posters will appear in due time, stating the place, subject, &c.

HAY.—We learn that a considerable quantity of hay has been baled and shipped from this place within the last few weeks. Our resources are scarcely beginning to be developed.

An annual COUNTY FAIR would wake up our people and make things more lively all the year round, on the farm and in the work shop.

APPLES, &c.—Green apples from beyond the mountains, are still freely offered in this market. The mountain trade generally is increasing in this place. We noticed many wagons from Alleghany, Ashe, Grayson, Carrol and Surry on our streets within the last three or four weeks.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.—Those in search of tokens of friendship and good will, will find a choice assortment of Books, Fancy Stationery, Baskets, and many other articles, suitable for the holiday season. Don't forget the Bookstore, in your rounds after gifts for your friends.

TOBACCO SEED.—We acknowledge the receipt of a package of "Yellow Oronoko" tobacco seed, and a package of "Gooch" or "Pride of Granville" tobacco seed, from J. W. Rison, seedman, Richmond, Va., and raised by Robert L. Ragland, of Halifax county, Va. These varieties are said to be highly prized in Virginia.

A PAPER MILL.—We are surprised that some of our capitalists do not erect a paper mill in or near this place. It would pay handsomely.

Dicken's Best Thoughts should be in the library of every body. Call at the Bookstore before they are all gone.

A few elegant Papier Mache Writing Desks at the Bookstore.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am pleased to see that you have shown what our country can do in raising heavy hogs, and if you think it worth the room in your paper, I will give you some figures as to other stock.

I had a calf killed this morning that was 5 weeks and 3 days old, weighing 104¾ lbs. net veal, hide 12½ lbs., which at prices of common veal and hides netted $9 93.

I would further state, that the calf at no time, had more than half the milk of its mother, and no other food. Can any one beat this? Why not raise good stock?

H. W. FRIES.

Dec. 17th, 1873.

THAT SWAN!—We would not again have alluded to the *rara avis*, chronicled last week, had we not seen a notice of a bird of the same species, in the Wilmington *Journal*, described as "a beautiful white swan, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, recently killed at Currituck."

Our swan beat that by four inches. It measured seven feet four inches, from tip to tip, and weighed twelve pounds, less four ounces.

Mr. J. N. Blum, of this place, killed 8 hogs on Tuesday last, averaging 364 lbs.

The Holidays are approaching, and every body is thinking of Christmas presents. Don't forget to call at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE and look at the Notions, in the shape of Perfumes, put up in almost every imaginable style. Butterflies, Tropical Eggs, Fruit Baskets, Serpents, Elegant Glass Flacons. Also Fine Cutlery, Musical Instruments, &c., &c., at prices to suit every body.

A choice lot of elegantly bound books for the centre table and bookshelf, consisting of selections from the best English and American authors. Only a few copies on hand at Blum's.

HEARTH AND HOME.—This popular weekly journal has just commenced the publication of a charming new story, entitled, "*John Andross*," by MRS. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, the well-known author of "Life in the Iron-Mills," "Dallas Galbraith," "Waiting for the Verdict," etc. Without doubt, Mrs. Davis is one of the very best story-writers in America, and having given more than usual care and labor to the preparation of "*John Andross*," the reading public may confidently expect in it one of her best works.

Calomel at a discount. Defiance to Southern Fevers. Good digestion is to be secured by using SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

R. A. WOMMACK & Co. have removed to the Vogler Building, and will be pleased to see their friends. Goods will be sold at prices to suit the times. *.

Dr. Joseph H. Hall, of Salisbury, died suddenly in that town on Saturday morning last. He was an old resident and highly respected citizen.

DIED,

In Winston, on the 12th inst., MRS. CHRISTINA SHULTZ, relict of the late Samuel Shultz, aged 84 years, 5 months and 14 days.

At his residence, in this county, on Monday, MR. JEREMIAH W. HESTER, a good citizen, aged 40 years.

The Most Popular Medicine Extant.

1840. Over 30 Years, 1873.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER,

And after thirty years' trial, the "PAIN-KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and none where it has not been largely and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of considerable variety of diseases; it is admirably suited for every race. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every medicine chest; and is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever attained such unbounded popularity. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain-Killer stands unrivalled.

Thirty Years are certainly a long enough time to prove the efficience of any medicine, and that the PAIN-KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it, is amply proved by the unparalelled popularity it has attained. It is a SURE and EFFECTIVE remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized. Be sure you buy none but the genuine, manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON Providence, R. I.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. 48.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

OFFICE 421, E. STREET,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

Strupe's Upper Leather,

HEAVY AND LIGHT,

FOR SALE AT WOMMACK & CO'S.,

Sept. 11, 1873.-37

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the

BOOKSTORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUSHING'S MANUAL,

OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rules of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies. An indispensible hand book for eve y member of a deliberative body, and the authority in all the States.

"The most authorative expounder of American parliamentary law."—Chas. Sumner.

Price 65 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, THOMPSON, BROWN & CO., Boston, Mass

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TAKES on Sight. LAST & BEST combination for Canvassers

Agents and Salesmen! HENRY WARD BEECHER'S family newspaper gives every subscriber a PAIR of the finest **OLEOGRAPHS**—two most attractive subjects that "take" on sight— painted by Mrs. Anderson, as contrasts and companions for her "*Wide Awake*" and "*Fast Asleep*. Agents have **Immense Success**; call it the "best business ever offered canvassers." We furnish the lightest and handsomest outfit, and pay very high commissions, each subscriber receives without delay two beautiful pictures, which are ready for **Immediate Delivery.**—The paper itself stands peerless among family journals, being so popular that of its class it has the *largest circulation in the world!* Employs the best literary talent. Edward Eggleston's serial story is just beginning; back numbers supplied to each subscriber. Mrs. Stowe's long expected sequel to "My Wife and I" begins in the new year. Any one wishing a good salary or an independent business, should send for circulars and terms to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati or San Francisco. **AGENTS WANTED**

AMERICAN STAR

Leather Preservative

COMPANY.

The attention of the public is requested to the **American Star Leather Cleaner and Dresser** for Boots, Shoes, Harness and everything in the way of Leather exposed to mud, water, or otherwise. It is easily applied, saves time and labor, and is from twenty-five to fifty per cent. cheaper than any other preparation now in use. It renders the leather soft, pliable, water-proof and refreshed.—One application cleans, oils, blackens and lifts off all foreign matter; then the preparation sinks in giving it a neat leathery finish. The first premium was awarded it at the American Institute Fair, New York, 1873, also at the Maryland Institute Fair, Baltimore, 1873. If oil alone is used on leather, the oxygen of the air has an affinity for the same, weakening the fibres, thereby rottening it. Our article is composed of such ingredients that while retaining all the virtues of the best oils used in refreshing leather, it is not affected by water, weather or oxygen.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, Nov. 20, 1873.

My analysis of the American Star Leather Cleaner and dresser shows that it is composed of substances well known to be beneficial and preservative in their action on Leather, while it contains no free acid and nothing of any kind that can be in any way injurious. WM. E. A. ATKIN, Prof. of Chemistry, &c.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

S. W. CORNER LOMBARD and SHARP STS.

BALTIMORE, MD.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

$10 to **$100** in Wall Street. often leads to a fortune. No risk, 32 page pamphlet for stamp. VALENTINE TUMBRIDGE & Co., Bankers and Brokers. 39 Wall-st. N. Y.

$18 a day *guaranteed* to Agents. Address G. M. SULLIVAN & Co., 8, St Paul Street., Baltimore, Maryland.

HORRIBLE!

I suffered with **Catarrh** thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send recipe postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, drawer 176 Syracuse, N. Y.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to

PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price Direct all orders,

HOOPER & CO.,

P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA

Jan. 16, 1873-5-12m.

The Fleetwood

Scroll Saw.

Price from $10 to $15.

THE FLEETWOOD SCROLL SAW should be in the hands of all amateurs.

Runs easy as a Sewing Machine.

Will readily saw ¾ inch material. Send for Catalogue to

C. A. HEGE,
Salem. N. C.

☞ This Saw will be on exhibition at Raleigh and Salisbury Fairs.

HARVEY & JONES,

GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

COMMERCIAL BLOCK,

Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,

RICHMOND, VA

July 17, 1873 29-12m

W. B. GLENN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims 3-1y.

A Good Six-Horse power

STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.

Apply o C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billous attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWELL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

Manufactured Only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists. [42-]

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

FOR THE

Fall & Winter Trade

1873--'74.

COME AND SE! COME AND SEE!!

THE NEW STOCK OF

Notions and Trimmings

JUST OPENED AT THE

Salem Notion Store,

SOUTH-SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

NEAR SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

NOTIONS.

My increased trade has induced me to enlarge my store room to

Double its Former Size,

with two entrances, and two show-windows, enabling me to increase my stock and make a more elegant display of goods for the

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A FULL LINE OF

Gents' & Ladies' Underwear,

HOSIERY,
KID, SILK AND COTTON GLOVES, KNIT GOODS, SUCH AS SHAWLS, SACQUES, HOODS, NUBIAS, CAPS, TOWELS, NAP-KINS, BED SPREADS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CORSETS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, RIBBONS, SATCHELS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF

GERMANTOWN WOOLS AND ZEPHYRS,

OF ALL COLORS.

☞ OTTOMAN, SOFA-CUSHION and SLIPPER PATTERNS.

☞ Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK TIES, &c., at astonishingly LOW PRICES!

Come and see!

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1873.-44.

PANIC PRICES!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT

MRS. DOUTHIT'S

MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING JUST OPENED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter

HATS AND BONNETS,

SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS,

RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, *GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,* HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

A fine lot of **LADIES' FURS,**

KID GLOVES, BRAIDS AND SWITCHES,

Perfumeries and Extracts for the Hair and Handkerchief, and many other articles in my line.

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873. 47-tf.

Wines! Wines! Wines!

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE,

AND buy your Wines of S. T. MICKEY, which are pure, and have taken the premium at all Fairs wherever exhibited.

I also have choice

GRAPE VINES,
RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
CURRANT,
GOOSEBERRY,
and STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

GRAPE CUTTINGS and HORSE RADISH SETTS which I can furnish by the dozen, 100 and 1000 at reduced prices. Orders from a distance solicited, and Plants and Vines sent by Mail or Express packed so as to secure them from damage or exposure.—Orders should be sent in by the first of December, to secure prompt returns.

I will pay 75 cents per 100 pounds for bones, in vines or plants, or 50 cents cash, delivered.

I have good IRON BOUND BARRELS, which will make good crant, vinegar or pickling stands, also two large STANDS, to hold 175 gallons.

I have CANNED PEACHES, put up in self-sealing cans, filled with the choicest fruit from my fruit farm. Terms Cash.

S. T. MICKEY,

Near the Big Coffee-Pot, Salem, N. C.

Sept 18, 1873.—38-tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Congregation of United Brethren of Salem and its vicinity.

November 6, 1873. [45.]

THE SCRAP BOOK. A few specimen numbers of ThScrap Book still on hand. Price 10 cents by mail.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES

J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING HIS LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

At Panic Prices

To Cash Buyers.

☞ **Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see**

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1873.

WHERE TO BUY

IS AN

IMPORTANT QUESTION

To every person in the land, rich or poor, high or low. How to use money to the greatest advantage in the purchase of the necessaries or luxuries of life, is a problem worthy of serious and constant attention.

In the first place, the men you deal with should be honest and upright. In the second place, they should understand their business so thoroughly as to enable them to purchase their goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES, and in the third place they should sell to their customers at a REASONABLE PROFIT.

We hope that our many friends will accord to us the possession of the above requisites for good merchants, and with full determination to maintain our good name, and to inspire continued and increased confidence in our experience, fairness and devotion to business, we beg leave to announce the opening of the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED,

AND MOST VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS

EVER PUT INTO OUR HOUSE.

We present unusual and unrivalled attraction to every buyer, man, woman or child. We have goods for every trade and profession, and we flatter ourselves that we can meet all wants at exceedingly low prices.

WE KEEP

Dress Goods, from plain to beautiful.
Dry Goods, largest assortment to be found.
Shawls in great variety.
Fancy Goods of many kinds.
Hosiery, full lines for both sexes.
Gloves, Cotton, Woolen, Buck and Kid.
Musical Instruments, cheap to good.
Ladies' Fine Sewed Shoes. Morocco, Cloth, Calf and Kid, made expressly for us.
Gent's Fine Boots and Shoes, Evans and Burt's splendid Gaiters, Bay State Gaiters, Pegged Boots and Shoes of all kinds, including many styles for Boy's, Youths Misses and Children.
Rubber Over Shoes and Buskins.
Hats and Caps, suitable for young and old, a very handsome line of these goods.
Umbrellas, from cheapest to very best.
Groceries and Provisions, to which department we give much attention, and hereafter shall give more.
Iron and Steel of various kinds. This stock will be kept up to the full requirement of wagon and carriage makers, blacksmiths and farmers.
Hardware, a very neat assortment of good Goods.
Crockery in fuller supply than usual and at lower prices.
Drugs, carefully selected, and sufficient for ordinary purposes.
Oils, Kerosine and Linseed, by retail or by the bbl., at very low figures.
Leather, best French Calf Skins, best Sole.
J. W. FRIES' No. 1 Upper and fine finished Calf Skins.

Also a number of Miscellaneous articles, such as PAINTS, OILS CLOTHS, FURNITURE CLOTHS, PATENT LEATHER, LAMPS, STONE WARE, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell these Goods. We shall offer unusual inducements to both WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS. Unremitting efforts will be made to please all customers.

We are aware of the scarcity of money, and our Goods shall be priced accordingly.

With a grateful sense of favors already bestowed, we ask for a large increase of patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 30th, 1873. [47.

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.

To our Friends and Customers

IN PARTICULAR

AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

We desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to the many friend who have so liberally sustained us, and given us their patronage. We have no complaints to make,—We have endeavored to please all who favored us with their custom,—to sell them our merchandise at as low figures as we could to live and let live,—to deal fairly and honestly with all,—and now, in return, we with pleasure and gratitude acknowledge that we have been liberally sustained by as good a set of customers as any merchant can be proud of.

Whilst we are thus thankful for past favors, we will now advise our friends and customers that we have just returned from the Northern cities, whither we hastened during the recent MONEY PANIC, believing it was a good time to buy goods low, and we are now receiving

A Large and Well Selected Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING

DRY GOODS:

Prints, Alpacas, Mohairs Empress Cloth, Poplins, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres, Velveteens, Denins, Stripes, Checks, Sheetings, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Shawls, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, Umbrellas, Paper and Linnen Collars, Shirts, Shirt Fronts Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Travelling Sacks, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, Threads, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRIES' GOODS,

Cotton Yarns, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Sheetings, and the beautiful Alamance Plaids of every style and color

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.

Of every Variety and of the very Best Quality.

Lamp Oil,	Patent Medicines,	Chrome Green,	Castor Oil,	Machine Oil,	Essences,
Sweet Oil,	Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,	Spices,	Ven. Red,	Cordial,
Turpentiue,	Extracts,	Spanish Brow	Liniment,	Window Glass,	Putty.

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE.

Cut Nails,	Sprigs,	Locks,	Hammers,	Spades,	Brier Hooks,
Clinch Nails,	Tacks,	Latches,	Axes,	Forks,	Hames,
Horse Shoe Nails,	Screws,	Saws,	Trace Chains,	Cutting Knives,	Whips,
Shoe Nails,	Hinges,	Hatchets,	Shovels,	Scythes,	Ropes.

GROCERIES. White and Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Sugars, Coffee Tea, Candles, Candles, Molasses, by the gallon, barrel or hogshead, Salt. Stone Ware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms and Shoe Mats, Wood and Willow Ware. Tin Ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Full line of SHOES AND BOOTS, Men's, Women's, Youth's and Children's Shoes. GLASS STONE AND QUEENSWARE.

AND NOW WE WANT TO SAY TO YOU, that we are particularly anxious for you to call and take home some GOOD BARGAINS, for the following good reason: Since we purchased this stock of goods, we have resolved to change our business, and intend as speedily as we possibly can to CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK, and go into the HARDWARE business exclusively!

This is no blarney! but sober truth! We intend to sell off all our present stock of goods at reduced prices, and that in little time. We therefore invite you, ONE AND ALL! COME AND SEE! seeing will be believing, and seeing and believing will cause you to buy cheap bargains, which will be to your own benefit, and will please and delight

Your humble Servants,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 23, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Proprietors. O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEAREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

March 1873. LASH & HAIRSTON.

Poetry.

The Flight of Time.

Swiftly, and with speed unvarying,
Rolls the ancient car of Time,
Freighted with frail mortals
Hast'ning to Death's portals,
While the fleeting hours sound their solemn chime.

Onward, onward, swiftly gliding
Past each waymark termed a year;
Halting never, never,
While the travelers ever
By a mystic egress hourly disappear.

Yes, they disappear for ever;
Others in their places rise,
Just as quickly speeding,
Though, perhaps, unheeding,
While the passing hours warn them to be wise.

Mortal, list thou! Heed the warning;
Death before thee opes the door.
Soon thy friends will miss thee,
Soon the cold sod press thee,
And the hours so solemn warn thee nevermore.

Haste, oh! hasten, seek the Saviour,
While salvation's day is shine;
Then, when past Death's portal,
Thou, a bright immortal,
In eternal day with God himself shalt shine.

Humorous.

Wives Enough.

An incident of crossing the plains, in the early days, was told by a clever lady at the breakfast table one morning in Frisco. A Dutchman and his wife traveled west and arrived at Salt Lake, where they halted for a few weeks. The Mormons got around the old Dutchman and coaxed him to join their ranks. After retiring one night in their canvass covered wagon bed, the Dutchman broke the matter to his better half, hinting to her that the Mormons told him he had better "stay, settle among dem, and take some more vives." "How many vives you tink you vants?" asked Kathrina. The Dutchman thought "fife more would make half dozen already;" whereupon the old wife got down her bodice, and slipping from it what the Dutchman called the "pressboard, vich vas made from Visconsin hicory, vas very tough," and she laid the hicory fierce and fast on the man, who shuffled out of the wagon and fell in a ditch. The old man got up, and said, "his stomach, it vas very cold, but his back, it vas very varm." His wife cried out, "how many vives you tinks you vants now, ould fool?" But the Dutchman felt and expressed that one was enough.

Creaking Boots.

A man who draws the prize of squeaking boots from a shoe store always gets them on Saturday, and by the next day the full power of the squeak is developed. He arrives at church at the opening of a long prayer, and is admitted by the sexton with admonitory gestures of silence. The first step inside the door is followed by a sound like that of ripping a clapboard from the side of a barn, while all the ladies on the right side of the aisle tip their topknots to one side and squint from their left eye, those on the other side reversing the order. Balancing painfully on his worst corn, he makes a more gradual effort, and is rewarded by hearing the same harmonic reverberance, like linked sweetness long drawn out.

Then he tries to navigate on the balls of his feet, and waddles on his heels. He clutches convulsively at the sides of the pews to lighten his weight, knocks down a woman's parasol, and gets all the deacons to raise their bald heads and the skin across their foreheads, and scowling as they do the rest of the week. So he determines to mince the matter no more, and trots along fast, jerking out spasmodic shrieks with a regularity that he never could at anything else, and reaches his pew with all his under garments turned to porous plasters, and his face of a color to match the saint done in red-glass in the principal window.

Late at Church.

The Springfield *Republican* says:—"One of the papers tells the story of a man coming into church after the sermon had begun, whereupon the preacher paused, and said to him, 'Glad to see you, but come in, come in; always glad to see those here late who can't come early.' To which salutation the stranger, taking his seat as cooly replied, 'Thank you; would you favor me with the text?' 'Certainly,' was the answer, which was done, and the discourse moved on as before. This recalls a Missouri incident. One cold night the Rev. Ezra S. Ely, of Presbyterian fame, was preaching in a prairie farm house. When about a third through the sermon, two late comers rode up to the door and entered. The doctor stopped, and said that, as these friends were very cold with their ride, the meeting would sing a hymn while they were warming themselves, which being done, he observed that, as they had taken so much trouble to come, he would begin his discourse again for their benefit; and taking his text, he accordingly commenced once more at the beginning and repeated his sermon, rather more to their edification than to that of the rest of the audience, perhaps."—They came earlier after that.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Division.)

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.
In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1873.

GOING NORTH.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Charlotte,	2.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	2.56 "	8.30 "
" Salisbury,	5.02 "	10.21 "
" Greensboro,	8.15 "	12.45 P. M.
" Danville,	11.17 "	3.12 "
" Burkville,	3.34 A. M.	7.41 "
Arrive Richmond,	6.35 "	10.27 "

GOING SOUTH.

Stations.	Mail.	Express
Leave Richmond,	1.05 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.10 "	8.29 "
" Danville,	8.45 "	12.48 P. M.
" Greensboro,	11.38 "	3.50 "
" Salisbury,	2.03 A. M.	6.06 "
Arrive Charlotte,	4.05 "	8.15 "

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

Stations.	Mail.		Mail.
Leave Greensboro,	8.20 P. M.	Arrive	11.38 P. M.
" Comp'y Shops,	10.00 "	"	9.30 "
" Raleigh,	1.40 A. M.	"	5.26 "
" Goldsboro,	2.30 "	"	4.30 "

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change),

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH

EASTWARD.

Stations.	Arrive.	Leave.
Salem,		8.00 A. M.
Kernersville	8.36 A. M.	8.46
Friendship,	9.15	9.20
New Garden,	9.32	9.35
Salem Junction,	9.45	9.46 A. M.
Greensboro,	10.00 P. M.	

WESTWARD.

Stations.	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		4.30 P. M.
Salem Junction,	4.39 P. M.	4.40
New Garden,	4.50	4.51
Friendship,	5.03	5.07
Kernersville,	5.37	5.50 P. M.
Salem,	6.25 P. M.	

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent.
T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

Agricultural.

Rust in Wheat.

Rust in wheat is caused by the growth of a parasitical fungus upon the stem and leaves. It is propagated by means of very small spores or seeds of the same nature as the dust of the puff ball, which is itself a fungus and the dust its seed. Under favorable condition these microscopically small spores which are always floating in the atmosphere find a seed-bed upon the surface of the wheat plant, and, taking root, grow, mature and spread rapidly and enormously. During the growing season, when wheat or oats has already headed out, a damp, foggy night and early morning, followed by a scorching sun, is supposed to result in the bursting of the overloaded sap vessels in the plant. The wounded surface presents precisely the most favorable spot possible for the germs to take root in and become developed, feeding upon the juices of the plants.—This they do, and in an hour or two the crop is sometimes completely ruined. As preventives, salt, lime, charcoal, dust, and early sowing have been recommended.—Lime is, however, looked upon as the great specific against rust. It is almost sure to follow heavy applications of fresh barnyard manure or strongly stimulating ammoniacal fertilizers, while mineral fertilizers are used with a contrary effect.—Generally, anything that will produce a heavy growth of straw will be followed by an attack of rust, while that which favorably affects the grain without stimulating the straw will cause the plant to escape.—Fields which have had manure laid upon them in heaps, preparatory to spreading it, and which have been, a year afterward, sown with wheat, have been much injured by rust in those spots where the heaps lay, but in no others, which fact is very suggestive.

Cheap Ditching.

A Writer in the *Planter and Farmer* gives the following on ditching:

A ditch cut through a mellow loam will not wash broader or deeper, except in the course of years, and chiefly by the action of frost.

Cut through sand it will rapidly increase in width, and usually decrease in depth.—Through common clay it will rapidly wash deep and broad; and the same is true, in a less degree, of even the most tenacious and refractory pipe clay.

Hence, if you wish to make a channel for a stream through either of the latter earths, and can afford to wait a little, you have only to make a beginning and the stream will work a way for itself—certainly if the fall exceeds one foot in one hundred yards, in a straight channel. That the hardest ground should wash easiest seems paradoxical, but a very little observation and reflection will make it clear.—By keeping these facts in view, a great saving of labor may be effected.

SALEM
Agricultural Works,
SALEM, N. C.

C. A. HEGE,
G. T. GLASCOCK, } Proprietors.

WE have just started a FOUNDRY at Salem, N. C., under the name and style of the Salem Agricultural Works. We have also on hand a large lot of Agricultural Implements and Labor Saving Machinery.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Iron or Brass casting at short notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, considering the freight.—We would therefore solicit your orders for work in our line. We shall make Plows, Plow Points, Mill-Gearing, Mill Gudgeons, Andirons, Hollow Ware, and all kinds of repairs for horse powers, &c., &c.

We expect to keep on hand also, a varied assortment of labor saving machinery, such as Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Horse Rakes, Nishwitz's Harrows, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Vegetable Slicers, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Fire Extinguishers, Scales, Hand Shoe Pegging Machines, Sewing Machines, Scroll Saws, &c., &c.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted.

We will pay the higest market prices for OLD IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.

Bring on your Old Metal, and exchange it for new. Save all the little pieces, be they ever so few; And when you have collected every one you can find, Don't make a mistake, but bear it in mind, To take your Old Castings to the Salem Agricultural Works.

'Tis there they make the new things out of the old, Out of the sand they take something better than gold; Therefore bring along your pattern, your work they will do, CHEAP, SMOOTH, SUBSTANTIAL, Perfect and True, At the Salem Agricultural Works.

If you want a Machine, Harrow, Plow, or what not, Go to their Ware-room and see what they've got; They'll not charge you for merely looking around, But hope to sell you something as soon as that something you have found,
At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.
Nov. 27, 1873, 48

JOHN C. DAY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH
THOS. D. TOY & CO.,
Successors to KING & TOY,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 144 Main Street,
NORFOLK, VA.
July 17,-29-6m.

BAUGHMAN BROTHERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,
And Dealers in every variety of
Papers, Twines, Envelopes,
GENERAL STATIONERY, &c.,
1310 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Aug. 28, 1873.—35-6m.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1874.

200 Pages. 500 Engravings, and Colored Plate. Published Quarterly, at **25 cents** a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price. Address,
JAMES VICK,
Nov. 27, 1873.—48. Rochester, N. Y.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.
Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.
Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is hair to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work.

The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

The General R. E. Lee Monument.

The colosal monument to the memory of Gen'l Lee which is now rapidly being constructed under the direction and skill of Prof. Volentine, will, when completed, be the greatest triumph of art and mechanical skill ever produced in this country.—The structure will be surmounted by a reclining figure of Gen'l Lee enveloped in his military cloak. The form will be finely carved in marble, and the expression of countenance rendered with life-like correctness. In order to complete this grand monument at the earliest possible day, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, of Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as Gen'l Pendleton, Gen'l Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston Johnston, Col. Jas. K. Edmondson, Chas. Davidson, and others, have, by permission, authorized the publication and sale of a perfect *life size* steel engraved portrait of Gen'l Joseph E. Johnson. The proceeds of its sale to be applied in furtherance of the object of this Association, namely: to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen'l R. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents, and every subscriber will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Bostick & Co., Nos. 177 & 179 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been constituted and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and any communications addressed to them, for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.

NOVELS! NOVELS!!
A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES
FOR SALE.
ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers [aided by RADWAY'S PILLS] so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and Juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive Cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system, from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION
which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,
And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

LAST CALL.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.
L. V. BLUM.
T. R. PURNELL,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

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